WHEELING. WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1878.

The School Question.

There is no let up to the school ques-ion, its discussion is going on all over extions of the Public School System to is original and fundamental purpose, it: the giving to each youth in the land

ne. Todd, of Bridgeport, a copy of the Ohio school report for 1876. It is the senty-third annual report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools to the General Assembly for the school year

ng expensiveness of the school system 700,000 papils enrolled in the public Ohio, 24,000, or about 34 per est, are enrolled in the high scho said from the public school fund the sum

and only 140 of them, or 1 per cent, are distinctively high schools. The whole value of school property in the State is in even numbers, \$20,000,000; the whole raise of high school property is \$3,000,chool property in the State. That is the money paid to teachers is expended est of all the youth of school age in the State, or to finally graduate in the high book one-half per cent of those enroll-

are under obligation to the School Com ioner of Ohio for thus bringing ther to the attention of the friends of the com tates. As we have frequently said, the shool system from those who would diest it of its original scope and character, ad gradually make it so expensive and some as to finally bring about its iowniali. A common school education ad a thorough understanding of noth at a practical every day education. It roughly how to spell, read and write Also that they shall be taught geography

bey certainly have all the range of edu non school career, and all that an over used public should be called on to pay

"Farming near

The Commonwealth meant is the Com monwealth of Pennsylvania, although the details laid down are intended to apply to several other States mentioned in the preface. This preface reads as fol-

WHEREAS, There are in Pennsylvania 35 per cent, or 10,122 square miles, of anneed land; and whereas, there are in the Eastern and Central States of the Union, namely, in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia, not counting irrediamable marshes, 374 per cent, i.e., satisfy of the whole amount of lands in those States, making 57,445 square miles of name of the states, making 57,445 square miles WHEREAS, There are in Pennsylvani states marshes 373 per cent, i.e., search of the whole amount of lands in the States, making 57,445 square miles of unused lands in said States; and observations are states, and of the whole country, require the promotion of agriculture and civilization by means of bringing said lands into culturd and may and whereas, both the unused laber and the unused capital of these States argently demand the relief which states are driven by the force of these circumstances, and against their own will or applies, to emigrate to far distant territories, and whereas, 4½ years of great distress have already passed, without the poreraments, State or National, having done anything for the people's relief; therefore the following suggestions for a rusedy, are respectfully proposed for consideration and revision, by the Legislates berein named.

The purpose of the paymehold is used.

The purpose of the pamphlet is pret ty clearly set forth in the above prefac The idea is to lay such taxes on uncultivaled land, held out of use by those who will neither sell nor improve it, as will compel its lease or sale to tho willing to cultivate it. Land is to be ac counted unused or unimproved "which has not upon it buildings, fences, private other improvents aggregating at least one-eighth of the value of the land Every tract shall be accounted cleared of which at least two-thirds are actually cleared of obstructions and stumps, and tre tillable with the plough. Every tract

The Intelligencer. shall be accounted tillable which is not so stumpy, rocky or marshy, as to preclude plough cultivation, or profitable cultivation. Or profitable cultivation of the road.

Mr. G. G. Sawtell is said to have the What a Roving Bohemian Has tion if it had a resident population or home market."

The School Question.

The is no let up to the school question is going on all over unity. The more the question is set the more general is the expression in favor of limiting the past of the Public School System to gizal and fundamental purpose, the giring to each youth in the land gai instruction in the rudiments of light education.

The public school system to gize the public set in the rudiments of light education.

The public school system to set in the rudiments of light education.

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The public school system to set in the rudiments of light education.

The public school system to set in the rudiment of legislation of the state of the set in the public school set in the school report for 1876. It is the chool report of the State in the second set of the second s

tions accordingly.

The legislation provided for in th pamphlet may savor to some people of communism or agrarianism, but the au thor has no such purpose in view. He is simply and honestly attempting to devise by which an immense amount of unused land in the States named, (aggre Ohio), shall be brought into use and made subvervient to the best interest of both labor and capital. Any one can see that society would be immediately benefitted ginis that are held on speculation could who would immediately proceed to cul ure could be applied as would make hose who hold them willing to part with hem on fair terms, no harm, but much good, would be done to the owners, to the

Esq., formerly of this city, but now o Massachusetts, near Boston, is in town or brief visit to his relatives and friends He is enjoying a hale old age, and say period of his life. He is as fond, too, as ever of indulging in interesting philoophical speculations in regard to the past, present and future, and has as much o talk of in that line that is novel and

buyers or lesees, and to the public gen

Gauge from Quincy to Bridgeport, will pass over the proposed route to-day, to get a preliminary idea of the lay of the land. A regular survey, by a competen Civil Engineer, will immediately follow. He will be along with the explorers to day. President Patterson, of the Narrow-Gauge, feels very sanguine of its

J. W. GALLAGHER Esq., of Mound vills, is brought out as a Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Gazette

SHORT CREEK.

News and Gossip About the Pric of Land-The Condition of the SHORT CHERK, W. VA., April 26, 1878

erally in a flourishing condition. There is perhaps a greater proportion of the farmers out of debt and who have a little something laid away for a rainy day than anywhere in the region round about.

Real estate has not suffered as much de Ine Eccenzer accollect larm was bodget by Mr. Bodley, of your city, at over nine-ty dollars per, acre some six months since. The Geo. Wilson farm was purchased by James McColloch for eighty dollars an

James McColloch for eighty dollars an acre cash.

These sales show how this very desirable land sells. There is very little in the market and likely will be no more unless the present owners die off faster than they have been doing. Lands in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Belmont county, Ohio, in the flush times were considerably higher than ours, but now are much lower.

DERTS.

DEFFE.

It is a great pity that some worthy men made obligations in the flosh times that are sorely pressing them to meet. The only way they can pull through is by increased production and diminished consumption. The strictest economy and privations must be practiced till out of debt. From the lessons learned in these trying times I predict greater prosperity in the future for such than ever before. As farmers get their old debts paid they will be able to replenish the family wardrobe and boy more farm machinery, make repairs on buildings, fences, &c. that will bring prosperity to the merchant and manufacturer.

The great difficulty with farmers has been in accommodating themselves to the new order of things. It takes much more labor or produce to procure a dollar than in the flash times—ence expenses and outlays in general must be curtailed. One redeeming feature about a farmer's life is that his living is sure.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The outlook at the present time never was better. Wheat scarely ever looked so well. The meadows are luxuriant. There is as much pasture as we generally have the first of June. Fruit of all kinds promises to be abundant, except crab apples. This is the off year for them. Vegetation generally is in a very forward state. I think there will be no wheat to cut in July this year. Wheat harvest will be here about the middle of June. This is now the corn planting season. Some are done; others have not commenced. If the weather is favorable one more week will plant the corn.

menced. It the weather is involvable one more week will plant the corn. The stockfeeders in our neighborhood have not made any money this year ow-ing to the shrinkage in prices. Mr. M. Waddle is a large feeder of heavy cattle. Mr. N. W. Shannon is a sheep feeder and

THEP. W. A NY.

Those of us living along the line of the
P. W. & Ky Railroad think that the expectations of Ohio county have been
more than realized by the benefits conferred, first, as a paying investment, second, in securing cheap freights. Also in
opening up the large coal and limestone
fields to the north of Wheeling, which
will be developed as the times grow
easier. Our railroad has a superb set of

The Trustees of a sub-district may lain o use up their money, being compelled to stop the school from contagious disasses or other causes, and this Board of ducation for principles of economy take the sub-districts having a surplus ay taxes twice.

THE NEW SHORT CREEK ROAL

ny pike to the mouth of Short Creek This road would make the railroad avail able to a great number of people in Ohi

county.

For fear that I occupy more space than is desirable, I will say the rest of my piece another time.

W. A.

Cases Adjudicated in the preme Court of Appeals, Sittin at Wheeling, April 27, 1878.

Morgan for use of Scott, D. E., John P. Hale et al., P. E. SYLLABUS.

Sheriff then sells the property of Scott to pay the said taxes. Scott, in the name of the Sheriff, insti-

tutes a suit on said bond to recover the value of the property so sold from the obligors in said bond; the defendants demur to the declaration in which the plaintiff joins. Held, I. The bond is not good as a statutory

bond.

2. Nor is it good at common law, being sgainst public policy.

3. Where a suit is in the name of on person for the benefit of any other, it there be a judgement for the defendant's costs, it shall be sgainst such others.

1. An attorney at law, as such, has no unthority before or after the institution f a suit to make an agreement in pais to ubmit his client's cause to arbitration

(no money being then really paid by her; and about the same time he disposed of all his personal property to his sons. Held 1. The wife had a right to make a gift to her husband of the whole or any part of the purchase money of the Penna Farm. 2. Such gift will under these circum-tances he presumed to have been made.

2. Such gift will under these circumstances be presumed to have been made.

3. There was no resulting trust to her either of the farm in Missouri or to the farm in West Virginia.

4. The conveyance by the grantor to his son for the sole and seperate use of his wife was fraudulent and void as to the conditions of the husband and grantor.

BELLAIRE.—Mayor Cassell's father in law, Mr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, is visit ing the former. Mrs. James H. Ashworth, of Grave Hill, who has been ill for nearly a year

died yesterday.

Mr. John Cook, of Bridgeport, was in the city Monday.

Miss Ella Heburn is visiting in Sten

Mr. John Haley and family leave to us in a short time, to make thei

Mr. John Haiey and tamily leave to folumbus in a short time, to make their home there.

Mesers, Marble & White are building an addition to their wagon shop near the Fourth Ward school house.

The supposed pick-pockets had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning. One of them was fined for carrying concealed weapons; the revolver being taken as security for the fine. Two revolvers and other minor articles were found on their persons, but sufficient evidence was wanting to prove them actual pick-pockets, and to get rid of them they were given leave to get out of the town as quick as possible, and they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity.

Charley Kitt, formerly a barber on Union street, and whose sudden disappearance was noted several weeks ago, has turred up in Pittsburgh, whither his wife and goods have followed him.

Mr. John S. Cratty has been deputized by Mr. A. J. McClelland as Street Commissioner.

West Virginia is attracting the atten-tion of those who are in search of new homes where lands can be had at low fig

along its line with the patrons of the road.

Mr. G. G. Sawtell is said to have the most profitable flock of sheep in the county. They shear of pounds on an average.

SCHOEL MATTERS.

The Board of Education for Richland District put all the lightning rods there were room for on our school houses last year. The tax payers, of course, had to foot the bill. If some live agent comes along I have no doubt he can prevail on them to put lightning rods on the coal houses and gate posts of the school property, as they are unprotected.

In some of the sub-districts where economy had been practiced a surplus of school funds had been accumulated, which the Trustees supposed still reach surplus in the general fund and make a new deal all around. There is not a shadow of law for any such procedure, and any Trustees feeling themselves aggrieved may recover from the said Board.

The Trustees of a sub-district may fail the Trustees of a sub-district may fail.

The Trustees of a sub-district may fail and the condition of the sub-district may fail and the condition of the sub-district may fail and an uncommon briskness, most prostate business. But the market is overstocked already on hand. To elleve this the factories throughout the country which were members of "the association" resolved to close their works for a period of three weeks. That time has just elapsed. And what success such post a cessation of business has achieved is a little hard to calculate, when the hunddi has just elapsed. And what success such a cessation of business has achieved is a little hard to calculate, when the hundreds of hands deprived of their weekly wages are taken into consideration. If a success manufacturers the same state of affairs exists, except that there is the summan of a state of affairs exists, except that there is the summan of actions of the summan o

just cited, and I have used Steubenville as an example, not as an exceptional case In Cleveland our manufacturing interest are more diversified, and while we are not without rolling mills and furnaces yet we have not felt the embarrassamen as other cities more entirely dependen upon them.

W. S. L.

MONTREAL, April 30.—The Orange Young Britons and friends, while retiring from a concert last night, were assaulted by a mob of several hundred Catholic

Unionists. Mrs. Mechan and Corporal Lang were severely wounded.

The apprehensions of party disturbances arising out of the Orange entertainment last night were verified. As a section of the young Britons were proceeding out to the western suburbs early this morning they were attacked with pistols by some three or four hundred Catholic Unionists at the Wellington Bridge, who were lying in wait for them. Over one hundred shots were fired, resulting in the death of John Callahan and a man named Mullen, all Catholics. A cab containing Joseph Long, an Orangeman, and a young woman, going home from the concert, was riddled with bullets, Long being wounded in two places. His companion escaped. No arrests were made. There is great excitement.

Strike Among the Tailors.

Sr. Louis, April 30.—The journeym steps for a strike for higher wages at a meeting held by them to-day. They made a schedule of prices which will be presented to all the bosses, and if the latpresented to all the bosses, and if the latter do not accept it a strike will begin at once. The tailors claim that the are now working for starvation wages A great many of them are not able team more than \$5 a week, and they will submit no longer. They say they will be sustained in their action by the several Trades Unions in the city. Worlia already suspended in several shops.

Heavy Robbery.

Heavy Robbery.

Boston, April 30.—Burglars entered the residence of E. Otis, a leading citizen of South Scitnate, this morning, and took a safe from a chamber on the first floor and carried it half a mile down the road and blew it open. They got away with the contents, consisting of railroad stocks and bank books representing over \$30,-

NEW YORK, April 30.—Judge Law ence denied the motion of Elias C. Ben

BAN FRANCISCO, A pril 30.—Msj. Jacob R. Sayder died at Sonoma to-day, a pio-neer of 1845. He was quartermaster of Freemont's Battalion, a member of the convention which framed the constitution homes where lands can be had at low my later agentleman from Cinccinnati arrived in town who visits this section of the State for the purpose of looking at the country with a view of purchasing lands for a Swiss colony.—Buchannon, Upshur County, Benner was 66 years of age.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Lively Bout in the House

Randall Goes a Wooling and Get Sheared.

An Unhandy Record for a Political Moralist.

The Bankrupt Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

Mr. Christiancy said he proposed to submit the following amendment: And all rights and proceedings incident thereto, growing out or dependent thereon, including all rights of suits by and against assignees under any or all of said acts, to come in just before the House amendment providing that the repeal of the law should not invalidate all penal actions or criminal proceedings arising thereunder.

Mr. Ingalls favored a well regulated bankrupt law, and said should this measure of repeal be consummated we would have a flood of distress and commercial ruin. Should this law be repealed and nosubstitute for it left, the result would be that every debtor would be at the mercy of his creditor. Senate resumed consideration of the

the law could be simplified. The Jud the law could be simplified. The Judiciary Committee could prepare a bill which he believed would satisfy the Senate and country, and he was opposed to this haste in repealing the law. He believed in a permanent bankruptcy.

Mr. Beck said the reference of this bill

The House went into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, Mr. Edin in the Chair.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment reorganizing the mint at New Orleans and appropriation \$\$185,000\$ for its maintenace. This amendment gave rise to a discussion upon the subject of branch mints, participated in by Hanna, Sayler, Patterson, Cole, and Franklin, who advocated the establishment of such mints in their respective localities.

After a long discussion, in which the reorganization of the New Albany Mint was advocated by Mr. Butler, the amendment was defeated.

In the course of a long discussion on the appropriations for the territorial governments, the action of the females.

the appropriations for the territorial governments, the action of the Committee on Appropriations having been criticised on the Republican side of the House, Mr. on the reputation and the Randall, the Speaker, defended the course of the committee, and condemned the tendency of Republican members to herd together in opposition to all measures of secondary.

conomy. He was replied to by Mr. Garfield, who He was replied to by Mr. Garfield, who doclared that such an imputation against the Republicans was not to be borne, and asserted that from 1872 to the present the gradient of the transport of the House) the expenses of the government had been on a republican as well as Democratic control of the House) the expenses of the government had been on a lived in two things—the support of the lateral of the transport of the lateral of the transport of the government.

Mr. Randall took issue with Mr. Garbiel to did statement and repeated his assertion that the Republican side of the will have had lent its efforts as against general economy.

eral economy.

Mr. Hale also replied to Mr. Randall,

Mr. Hase also replied to Mr. Randall, and said the latter had never had so hard a task as he had this session in trying to control the Democratic side of the House so as to prevent it from bankrupting the Treasury. He (Randall) had had the

so as to prevent it from bankrupting the it Treasury. He (Randall) had had the making up of the committees, and it was not a Republican Committee that had reported the river and harbor bill, to which he (Randall) was so much opposed.

Mr. Randall—You voted for it.
Mr. Hale—I certainly did, but I am speaking from the gentleman's standpoint. He did not believe in it. That bill could never have stalked into the House, if it had not been reported by a Democratic Committee. So, too, with the Marican pension bill that would take seven million dollars a year out of the Treasury.

Treasury.

The Speaker, as an economist, will be glad to see that bill voted against by the Republican members. The trouble with economy on the other side is that it is "cheese paring." The expenditure of the Speaker's strength and influence should be made on his fellows on the Democratic side of the House.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. MILWAUKEE, April 30.—The residence of D. E. Woodward, at Hortonville, Wis., was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$4,500. The discussion was continued by Messrs, Beebe, Foster, Hooker, McMahon, Keiler and Hewitt.

Mr. Conger made a sarcastic allusion and Hewitt.

Mr. Conger made a sarcastic allusion to what be thought was the Speaker's zeal in behalf of economy, and said if the gen-

tleman would attend the Democratic cau-cusses and use his power and persuasive eloquence there, it would be more appro-priate than to step down from his place and lecture Republican members of the

A Decisive Movement Threatened

Italy Taking Some Note of Affairs

A Crisis Impending Which Cannot

The Point at Issue Gradually

serve peace is found in the fact that the point at issue is becoming gradually more distinct. That point is whether Russia will recognize that the rights of the Great Powers, as established by the treaties of 1856 and 1871, take precedence of the claims of the treaty of San Stefano. The concessions which it was stated Russia would make—the limitation of the boundaries and of the period of the occupation of Bulgaria; the substitution of a European for a Russian commission; the organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of bondholders as well as the Russian claim for indemnity, and the retrocession of the small slip of Bessarabia inhabited by Russians, are owned to be great, but she completely ignores the treaty of Paris and its re-affirmation in 1871.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT FOR MAITA.

THAT MYSTERIOUS VESSEL

Sunday last, for orders.

EXCITEMENT AT REALIM.

Considerable excitement seems to have been produced in Berlin by the announcement that a British fleet is being fitted out for operations in the Baltic. The idea expressed in Berlin is that it is hardly to be expected. That a foreign fleet would make it a spearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany is declared to be an eccentric theory which is repudiated by the German Government in view of the present critical state of affairs.

ITALY COMING ON THE SCENE.

A dispatch from Berlin says that intel-

BISMARCK RECUPERATING. ertnight or three weeks.

CONSTANTINGLE, April 30.—An affray has occurred between the Russian and Turkish soldiers, near Daud Pasha's barracks, shout two miles beyond the fortifications. Eighty men were wounded on both sides. Schraskierate has, consequently, prohibited Russian soldiers from crossing the line of the Demarcations.

London, April 30.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing about Russia's demand for Bessarabia, says: "Let no one deceive himself as to what is coming. The desire to recover Bessarabia is only a sympton of the wish pervading the entire Russian nation to destroy the Paris treat. It is not so much Bessara-Chinese emigrants one hundred dollars a head.

The Russian steamship reported off Ellsworth, Maine, excites no interest in Washington.
The District schools will go on now, Congress having made the needed appropriation.
Subscriptions to the four per cent loan today \$343,700.
The House Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 8 to 3, voted to recommend the suspension of the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund until June 30th, 1885.

THE OALLANT SHIELDS REMIMBERED.
A majority of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized Senator Cockerill to report the House bill placing Gen. Jas., Shields on the retired list of the army, favorably, and without amendment. The authorization was coupled with the formal understanding that

RUSSIA AND SERVIA UNDERSTAND EACH A telegram from Belgrade says it appears that the friendship between Russia and Servia is completely restored. It has been arranged that Servia in the event of an Anglo-Russia war shall only observe the stipulations of the San Stefano treaty while Turkey remains nentral. It is probable that the Servian army will slowly occupy many points in old Servia with the Consent of Russia. All levies will be at their posts by May 19th. The entrenched camp at Kadona, which is one of the principal points of concentration, is now constantly fortified.

REVIEW POSTROBED.

LONDON, April 30.—A special from Constantinople says that the grand re-view at San Stefano was countermander in consequence of dispatching large bod-ics of troops against the Mussulman in-

Lordon, April 30.—The masters at Ashton will meet on Wedneeday to decide whether to give notice of a reduction of wages of workmen. It is now thought probable that a 5 per cent reduction will be proposed. A similar reduction will be submitted to irr November, and the proposel which is now anticipated would reduce the wages in Ashton to the same rate as demanded by the masters in North and Northeast Lancashire. There is great distress in Blackburn and a number of women and children are compelled to beg. Both sides are obdurate.

Hos. John Bright spoke at a large peace meeting in Manchester to-day.

He declared that there could be no faith in a Cabinet which had no truth. Lord Beaconsfield was a great disturber of the nation's policy, however, and hestile to the highest interests of Great Britain.

Betrothal in Marriage.

Floods in New Hampshire.

Nashua, N. H., April 30.—The Merrimack river is still rising, and is now 13 feet above the high water mark; also the Nashua river. The Jackson Manufacturing Company had partially suspended work to-day on account of the back water. The Soughegan river is very high. The owners of property on the banks are somewhat alarmed. The dam across Naticook brook, owned by Carmi Parker's Furniture Manufacturing Company, at Thornton's Ferry, gave way to-day, doing considerable damage. Danforth's lower flats are impassable.

Blue and the Gray.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Quite an enthusiastic citizens meeting was held to-day, which endorsed Mayor Moore's project for a grand jubilee next September. ject for a grand house next represents; comprising a vast encampment of the soldiers from both armies in the late war. Efforts will be made to gather one hundred thousand or more men in camp for a grand peace demonstration. An executive Committee was appointed to

Among the Breakers.

Among the Breakers.

New York, April 39.—The Rulletin
unnounces the failure of Henry Lawrence
& Sons, cordage and Oakum manufac-urers, No. 192 Front street, with liabili-ies estimated at \$250,000. Assets not yet known.
Silas B. Dutcher, U. S. appraiser of this port, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Weather Indications

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHOWAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1-1 A. M.)
FROMABILITIES.
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley,
westerly winds, stationary temperature
and pressure, and clear or partly cloudy
reather.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—Mayor Kane, of Baltimore, Md., has been prostrated with a stroke of paralysis. —The civil suits against the late stock-holders of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, to re-cover \$200,000, has been settled. It is understood that they will pay \$120,000 in full of all demands.

FLETCHER.—On Wednesday morning, May 1. 78, at 12% o'clock, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, in the th year of her age. Funeral notice hereafter. CHARLES E, DWIGHT.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST prepared to make careful and complete analys Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc.



THE FAMOUS BRAND OF "COATS" **Spool Cotton**

SEWING MACHINES.

Black and Colors especially desirable, For sale by J. S. RHODES & CO. E. SCHOPPER, EMSHEIMER BROS., KELLER & SCHREINER. GEORGE G. ROTH,

W. J. SITLER, E. C. JEFFERS T. T. SORGLER. JAMES R ACKER 15th St A. SEAMAN, 7th Ward.

COWAN & CO., 8th Ward. MRS. E. BELL, No. 28, 11th8t. AT WHOLESALE BY

J. S. RHODES & CO. MARTIN'S



No. 1155 MARKET BY., is the only frai-class Releasement in the city. It is the only Restaurant that as separate rooms for ladies, or where you can find that quiet cleanliness of a home, combined with the best ensiste that can be found in the city. REDUCTION [OF PRICES—Bequiar Dinner, with one kind of meat, three kinds of years below, one cap of tes, coffice or milk, one kind of dessert, for 15 cents.

Oysters, Phis and all the delicacles of the essaon constantly on hasted.

DUPONT'S Wheeling Powder Agency

I have at all times in Magazine a large stock of the above celebrated Powder, viz: Riffe, Sporting (in cans), Blasting and Mining, in metallo packages, which will sell at wholesale at manufacturer's different sizes for shipping and will deliv-er free on cars or boat. This Powder s unequaled in strength and quality, jell M. REILLY, Sole Agen

There are 23,000 teachers employed in the and the 700 teachers, or 3 per cent of all, receive \$500,000, or ten per cent of the

These are valuable facts, and the public

A Proposed Remedy for Hard Times.

contains 16 pages of reading matter, and is mainly devoted to indicating the details of "an act to tacilitate the settlement of land, the promotion of agriculture, civilization and co-operation, and for the relief of labor and capital within this

Waddle is a large feeder of heavy cattle.
Mr. N. W. Shannon is a sheep feeder and
generally sells in Baltimore. Mr. A. J.
Wilson has gone into raking mutton
lambs. Some think he would succeed
better with horses and hounds.

THE P. W. A KY.

affairs may last no one can say, but le us hope that ere long this little city with all the natural and many artificial re all the natural and many arthroad acquirements for a happy, prosperous, and thriving manufacturing center, may reach the position she seems so well adapted to iill. There are many other towns in the same condition as the one just cited, and I have used Steubenville as

rence denied the motion of Elias C. Bendict, who owns 100 shares of the Western Union Telegraph Company stock for a preleminary injunction against the continuation of that company with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company Landleaves the plaintiff to establish his claim to the injunction upon trial. Beath of a Pioneer

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Calkins quoted from the remarks of Mr. Randall on the bill for an increase of the members' salaries and remarked (tronically) that he had no doubt that the (ironically) that he had no doubt that the gentleman's action on that occasion had been prompted in the interest of economy.

Mr. Randall replied that he had as a faithful public servant given up his opinion and obeyed the instructions of the people. That was what he wanted the Republican party to do. When my conduct as a Representative was condemned by the people I yielded to their authority and submitted to their control, as I am always ready to do.

Mr. Calkins—Did the gentleman cover back the \$5,000 drawn from the Treasury?

Mr. Pandall—I never did. I look over all my record here and can say truthful that I have never east a vote that was prompted by personal considerations.

Mr. Williams—If you thought, that

Mr. Randall—I did not propose to cut down the compensation to \$4,000. The committee recommended \$4,500, and I took the ground that the people had condemned the increase of salaries, and that it was not consistent for members to be cutting down the compensation of other people and letting their own stand.

Mr. Williams—Why do you not propose to cut it down now?

Mr. Randall—Whenever the gentleman makes a proposition to cut it down I will be found with him.

Mr. Williams—Why do not your Committees do it before you lecture us on economy?

mittees do it before you lecture us on economy?

Mr. Randall—I say deliberately here that I believe rather in cutting down the number of employes than cutting down the salaries. I believe that if the law was adhered to in the departments in regard to the number of hours for clerical work the force could be reduced 25 per cent.

After some factly and proceed to the country of the control of the country of the

After some further discussion the committee rose, after having disposed of only four pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

WANHINGTON.

lovement to Check Up on the

to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report such amendments as will relieve the existing law of the defects which experience has disclosed.

Mr. Matthews favored the reference of the bill, and said that there should be another effort to perfect the law before wiping it from the statute books. He thought the wisdom of Congress equal to the occasion and had no doubt a suitable bankrupt law could be passed.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs, Hill, Hoar, Merrimon, Thurman was rejected—yeas 19, nays 34.

After further discussion the amendment of Mr. Allison was rejected. Yeas, 18; nays, 36.

Mr. Banaca antitude and amendment of Mr. Allison was rejected. Yeas, 18; nays, 36.

Mr. Banaca antitude and amendment of Mr. Allison was rejected. Yeas, 18; nays, 36.

as provided by section 3694 of the Revised Statutes, until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Merrimon, when the bill was taken up this morning, to simply refer it to the Judiciary Committee. It was rejected, yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Edmunds moved to refer the bill and the House amendments to a special committee of three Senators, of which the Senator from Michigan (Christiancy) should be chairman. He said he mentioned that Senator as chairman that the friends of the measure might have no lears of its being awamped.

After some further debate, and before a vote was reached on that motion, Mr. Allison moved that the Senate adjourn, and that the bill and amendments be printed. He said that should the Senate adjourn now it would allow time to further consider the bill, and it could be disposed of in half an hour to-morrow. The motion was sgreed to by a vote of 39 to 17, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into a committee of

THE GALLANT SHIELDS REMEMBERED.

A majority of the Senate Committee on
Military Affairs to-day authorised Senator Cockerill to report the House bill
placing Gen. Jas. Shields on the retired
list of the army, favorably, and without
amendment. The authorization was coupled with the formal understanding that
the members of the committee shall be all
liberty to offer ammendments or oppose
the bill in the Senate if they so desire.

Report of the Lake Shore Railread Company.

Chicago, April 30.—The annual report of the Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern Railroad for the year 1877
shows the freight earnings to be \$9,476,608, passenger earnings \$3,203,199, other
earnings \$252,531; total \$13,506,158,
against \$13,949,176 for 1876; operating
expenses and taxes \$3,953,965, against
\$9,574,355 the preceding year; increase in
the net earnings \$166,000.

President Vanderbilt says of the 92
killed by the Ashtabuta disaster 33 have
been settled for; of the 64 wounded 56
have been settled for. This absorbed
\$453,809 of the earnings, yet the road
earned 32 per cent on its capital stock, of
which the stockholders received 2 per
cent.

DETROIT, April 30.—The Union school uilding, at Cassapotts, Michigan, was estroyed by fire last night. Loss \$5,000;

insurance \$3,000.
San Francisco, April 30.—At a fire in a Chinese Iodging house at Dupont, this morning, one body was recovered from the ruins. A number more are supposed to have been burned in the de-

FOREIGN NEWS.

No Progress Towards Peace.

by Austria.

Long be Delayed.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT FOR MALTA.

The first contingent to be dispatched from this country to Malta will number 5,000 men and two batteries of artillery, all of which are under orders for emberkation. The torpedo service promises all that is desired. J. J. Thorncraft & Co. will soon have ready five or six of the twenty torpedo launches they are building, and other firms are making extraordinary efforts toward the completion of Government orders for launches. Portland has offered her whole avaible force for service abroad.

THAT MYSTERIOUS VESSEL.

Various correspondents telegraph that the Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Cambria, which has been chartered by the Russian Government, has taken a contingent of 40 officers and 500 seamen and started to cruise on the Chinese and Japanese coasts.

A rendesvous of ships are preparing to form a feet for the Channel and North-Sea coast guard, and turret ships will proceed there as soon as they are ready.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Cambria put into Southwest Harbor, Maine, on Sunday last, for orders.

EXCITEMENT AT BEBLIM.

LONDON, May 1.—Vienna correspondents mention that Austria's occupation of Bosnia is imminent. A Berlin correspondent says the occupation will be effected as the result of a bargain with

ENGLAND. The Labor Issue